

Q. # 1941

Doc. No. 8095*

1

XXXXXXXXXX Classification changed
R E S T R I C T E D from "CONFIDENTIAL"
to "RESTRICTED" by
order of the Secretary
of War -- By /s/ E.
CKETT, Major, Inf.

Q. State your name, rate, serial number, permanent home address, and any other pertinent information concerning yourself.

A. My name is Matthew David MONK. I am a Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps. My serial number is 273489. My permanent home address is Quinlan, Texas. I completed the eighth grade in school and have been in the Marine Corps for six years.

Q. Did you witness any killings, executions, torture, beatings or other cruelties during the time you were a prisoner of war?

A. Yes, I did. This took place at Norima Prison Camp near Nagoya, Japan, about 20 July 1945. One WAGNER, an Aviation Ordnanceman, U.S. Navy, who had been captured at Corregidor, was killed. WAGNER's death occurred as a result of punishment for a second offense in attempting to procure additional food from the galley after the galley had been secured for the night. WAGNER's first offense occurred in March 1945. At that time he attempted to break into the galley at night and was caught in the attempt. His punishment at that time was a beating by approximately four Japanese guards, who struck him with rifle butts and clubs generally about the body, and beat him in the face with shoes, the beatings extending for a period of approximately fifteen minutes. After the beatings WAGNER was required to stand in front of the guard house for a period of seventy-two hours, during which time all passing Japanese would further beat him at their discretion with clubs. During this period he was beaten by approximately fifteen to twenty Japanese with clubs, each of whom would strike him at least four or five times. As a result of these beatings WAGNER was in a serious condition, although there were no broken bones. Upon release from this punishment WAGNER was warned against a second attempt at breaking into the galley. The Japanese considered WAGNER's offense as an attempt to escape and warned him that a second attempt would be punishable by his own death as well as further punishment for the entire camp.

During the ensuing months the food decreased drastically in quality and quantity, and on or about 18 June 1945 WAGNER, as a result of his hunger, was driven to a second attempt to

XXXXXXXXXX
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E. C.

Doc. No. 8095*

break into the galley after dark. He left his locked barracks via the expedient of picking the lock. Entering the galley, he procured some food and as return to the barracks was apparently impossible at the moment, he hid himself on some mats that had been placed across some rafters in the galley structure. His absence from the barracks was discovered by the Japanese next morning and a search was instituted. The search continued for two days. The evening of the second day the cooks on duty in the galley noticed a pool of blood on the floor beneath the mats. Inasmuch as the entire camp had been confined to barracks during the search, the cooks had no alternative but to report the blood to the Japanese. A search by the Japanese apprehended WAGNER in his hiding place. The blood resulted from a neck wound self-inflicted by WAGNER in an attempt at suicide. The camp doctor, Dr. SCHULTZ, U.S. Army, was notified, and he bandaged WAGNER's neck and, at the insistence of the Japanese, enlisted the aid of another prisoner, one Benny VALENCIA, a U.S. Army sergeant of Mexican descent, and myself in removing WAGNER from his hiding place. The Japanese insisted that WAGNER remain on the floor of the galley and refused permission for his transfer to the sick bay for the purpose of treatment of his wounds. WAGNER at this time was conscious but quite weak from loss of blood.

The Japanese insisted that WAGNER remain upon the galley floor pending decision as to disposition of his case. This decision was in the hands of the Japanese officers of the camp, which group included the commanding officer of the camp, the camp interpreter, and the camp NCO. The camp NCO at this time was a two-star sergeant in the Japanese Army, and he was the only man with that rate among the Japanese officials of the camp. The interpreter was a Japanese who had resided for some time in Honolulu. While WAGNER's fate was being considered, the Japanese commanding officer, the camp NCO, and the interpreter walked over to him and kicked him about the head, with each of them kicking him about four or five times, but with the interpreter being the most vicious. A short time later the interpreter returned and found WAGNER with his eyes open and looking around. The interpreter thereupon kicked him twice more in the head, then told him that he (WAGNER) was not fooling the Japanese. During this time a Japanese guard had been stationed to prevent any of the Americans from conversing with WAGNER.

XXXXXXXXXXXX
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E. C.

Doc. No. 8095*

WAGNER had been discovered at approximately 0200 on 20 June 1945. At approximately 0400, Dr. SCHULTZ, VALENCIA and I were sent back to the barracks. The next morning at muster WAGNER was seen by the assembled members of the group seated in front of the guard house on the ground with his knees tied together with rice-straw rope, and his hands secured with the same material behind his back. WAGNER was conscious at this time. After breakfast the camp was lined up for the morning march to work in the nearby factories and at that time the Japanese guards who had been searching the area for WAGNER had begun to return to camp. Each one of these guards was permitted to beat WAGNER with a club, and before the prisoners were marched to work I saw between fifteen and twenty Japanese guards beat WAGNER with the club and also kick him. The beatings averaged approximately five or six blows per man. The last I saw of WAGNER before leaving for work, he appeared to be badly beaten, with one side of his face bleeding heavily and the blood flowing down his neck.

WAGNER was allowed to remain in his position before the guard house for 72 hours, during which time the Japanese personnel of the camp beat him continuously at the individual's discretion. A board approximately four inches wide, four feet long, and one-half inch thick was kept handy at the guard house, and when any Japanese would feel so inclined he would seize this board and beat WAGNER as long as he desired. During this period of 72 hours WAGNER was permitted no food and no water. After approximately eighteen hours the weather turned cold with a heavy rain. Meanwhile, WAGNER's hands and feet had become swollen as a result of the bindings, from which he was permitted no release. In an attempt to obtain some shelter from the rain he had worked his way to a nearby barracks. This barracks, however, was flea-ridden and the effect of the fleas, from which he had absolutely no protection in his bound condition, drove him hysterical. He began swearing and cursing the Japanese for the treatment he received. Each time he would speak a Japanese would beat him again.

XXXXXXXXXXXX
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Doc. No. 8095*

After the 72 hours, WAGNER's bonds were released and he was permitted to walk to the shower room, take a shower and don clean clothes. He was then taken by the Japanese to a small room in the guard house where he could not be seen by any of the other prisoners in the camp. The Japanese announced that his punishment would be reduced rations for thirty days, and the amount he was to receive was equal to a GI spoon full of rice and one-half cup of tea three times a day. WAGNER's incarceration continued for some seventeen days, when two of the men, one WHITE, a Carpenter's Mate First Class, U.S. Navy, and one OWENS, a civilian, were incarcerated with him after a severe beating they had received, and which resulted in a broken hand for OWENS. They found WAGNER lying on the floor unconscious, but screaming, "Quit beating me," and asking for water. On 20 July 1945, when the cooks took WAGNER's morning chow to him they were informed by the Japanese that WAGNER had died. No doctor's examination was permitted and no Americans were permitted to see WAGNER, and the Japanese placed him in his casket themselves. It was the opinion of many of the men engaged in camp work, such as the cooks, who had seen WAGNER placed in the casket, that he was still alive and breathing at that time.

I do not know the names of the Japanese involved. The camp NCO referred to above was known by the nickname of "Violet Eyes." A toothless guard was known as "Snag," and the interpreter's name may have been YOKOMOTO.

Prisoners in this camp were utilized in nearby factories manufacturing airplane parts, bombs, etc. Public beatings of prisoners in the nude before the guard house with the further punishment that they were required to remain standing in front of the guard house the next day, the whole time without food, were a commonplace in the camp. These beatings were severe and were accomplished with rifle butts, clubs and belts.

I have no further information, either favorable or unfavorable, pertinent to the incidents related above.

XXXXXXXXXXXX
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Doc. No. 8095*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA:
: SS
County of Alameda :

I, Matthew David MONK, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, consisting of four pages, including this and the title page, and that all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Matthew D. Monk

Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of October 1945, at Oakland, California.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA: /s/ Thomas P. Guerin
: SS
County of Alameda :

I, Thomas P. GUERIN, Lieutenant, USNR, certify that Matthew David MONK, Sergeant, U.S.M.C., serial number 273489, personally appeared before me on the third day of October 1945, and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Oakland, California

Date : 3 October 1945 /s/ Thomas P. Guerin

Page 4 of 4 pages

XXXXXXXXXXXX
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ EVERETT CHECKET
EVERETT CHECKET
Major Inf.

Doc. No. 8095*

1.
Ex 1941
Doc 8095

證據書類第八〇九五 號

XXXXXX

答 自分ノ名ハ「マシュー・デイビッド・モ
ンクル」米國海兵隊、軍曹、認識番號ハ
二七三四八九番。本籍ハテッキサス州ク
インラン、學校デハ第八學年ヲ修了シ現
在マデ六年間海兵隊ニ居ツタ。

問 貴方ガ俘虜デアツタ期間中、貴方ハ殺人、
死刑執行、拷問、毆打、或ハ其ノ他ノ慘
虐行爲ヲ目撃シタカ。

答 然リ。私ハ目撃シタ。一九四五年七月二
十日頃、日本ノ名古屋附近「ノリマ」俘、
虜收容所デ起ツタコトデアルガ「コレヒ
ドール」デ捕ハレタ米海軍航空兵要員「
ワグナール」ナル者ガ殺サレタ。「ワグナ
ール」ノ死ハ夜間閉鎖後ノ廢室ニ入り給與
以外ノ食物ヲ手ニ入レヨウトノ二時目ノ
違犯ニ對スル懲罰ノ結果デアツタ。

「ワグナール」ノ最初ノ違犯ハ一九四五年
三月ノ事デアツタ。彼ハソノ時夜間廢室
ニ侵入シヨウトシテ未遂ニシテ捕ヘラレ
タ。ソノ時ノ彼ノ歸ハ約四人ノ日本人看
守ニヨル毆打デアツタ。彼等ハ「ワグナ

Doc 8095

2.

「」ノ全身ヲ銃床ヤ棍棒デ打テ蹴テ彼ノ
顔ヲ打タリ、ソノ時打ハ殆ド十五分開モ
経ケラレタ。時打ノ後「ワグナリー」ハ七
十二時間看守部屋ノ前ニ立タヒラレ、其
ノ間廻リカカル凡ベテノ日本人ハ棍棒デ
思ヒ思ヒニ彼ヲ打ツタ。其ノ間彼ハ十五
人カラ二十人近クノ日本人ニ棍棒デ打ダ
ラレ、彼等ハ夫々少クトモ四回乃至五回
ハ打ダツタ。コノ時打ノ結果、骨折トテ
ハ打カツタガ「ワグナリー」ノ状態ヘヒド
イモノデアツタ。コノ懲罰カラ釋放サレ
ルニ方ツテ「ワグナリー」ハ二層ト監室ニ
入ルコトナキヤウニ警告サレタ。日本人
ハ「ワグナリー」ノ遭遇ヲ逃亡ノ企圖ト考
ヘ再ビカカル事ヲ試ミルニ於テハ其ノ懲
罰ハ彼ノ死並ニ收容所全体ニ對スル懲罰
トイフコトニナラウト彼ニ警告シタ。
爾後ノ數ヶ月ニ食物ハ質量共に極度ニ低
下シ一九四五年六月十八日頃デアツタガ
「ワグナリー」ハ空室ニ耐ヘカネテ日ガ暮
レテカラ再ビカノ監室ニ侵入シヨウトシ
タ。彼ハ壁前ヲコジアケテ、兵舎ヲ登ケ
出シ、監室ニ入り食物ヲ手ニ入レカガ、

Doc 8095 *

3.

其ノ時兵舎ニ歸ルコトハ如何ニモ出來サ
ウモナカツカノデ、其ノ寢室ノ建物ノ精
ノ上ニ渡シテアツタ敷敷ノ臺ノ上ニ上レ
タ。彼ガ兵舎カラ居ナクテツカト云フ事
ハ翌朝日本人ニヨツテ發見サレ搜索ガ開
始サレタ。其ノ搜索ハ二日間ニワカツテ
續ケラレタ。二日目ノ夕刻、寢室ノ料理
人達ガ例ノ臺ノ下ノ床ノ上ニ血ダマリヲ
見附ケタ。ソノ搜索ノ間收容所ノ者ハ全
部兵舎ニ監禁サレテ居タノデ料理人達ハ
ソノ血ニツイテ日本人ニ報告スル外ニ手
ガナカツタ。搜索ノ末、日本人ハ「ワグナ
ー」ヲ「ワグナー」ガ自殺チテミタ時自ラ傷ケタ
首ノ傷カラ出タモノデアツタ。收容所ノ
警者タル米國陸軍ノ「シユルツ」中士ニ
此ノ事ガ告ゲラレ、彼ハ「ワグナー」ノ
首ニ繯帶チシテヤリ。且ツ日本人ノ主
張ニ由テ、他ノ姪貴、即チ「ベニイ・グ
アレシア」トイフ者（メキシコ系米國
陸軍軍曹）ト自分ノ手チ續リテ「ワグナ
ー」ヲ其ノ「ワグナ」カラ移シタ。日本人ハ
「ワグナー」ヲ寢室ノ床ノ上ニ置ス事チ

Doc 8095 4

4.

主張シ、彼ノ傷ノ手當ノカメニ病室ヘ彼ヲ
運ブ事ノ許シテ拒ンダ。「ワグナール」ハ此
ノ時意識ハアツカガ、出血ノ爲、全ク弱ツ
テキタ。

日本人ハ本事件處理ノ決定ニ至ル迄「ワ
グナール」ヲ病室ノ床ノ上ニ安置スル事ヲ主
張シタ。コノ決定權ハ其ノ收容所ノ日本人
職員ノ手中ニアリ、其ノ一團ニハ其ノ收容
所ノ指揮官、收容所附通譯及ビ同下士官ガ
含まレテ居タ。コノ時ノ收容所附下士官ハ
日本陸軍、軍曹デアツテ、其ノ收容所ニ於
ケル日本人職員中コノ階級ノ者ハ彼一人デ
アツタ。通譯ハ以前ニシバラク、「ホノル
ル」ニ住ンデ居タ事ガアル日本人デアツタ。
「ワグナール」ノ運命ニツイテ考ヘラレツツ
アル一方、日本人タル收容所指揮官、同下
士官及ビ通譯ハ「ワグナール」ノ所ヘ歩ミ寄
リ、彼ノ頭部ヲ各々四回乃至五回叩ツタガ
餘中、通譯ノソレガ激烈デアツタ。シバラ
クシテ、通譯ハ戻ツテ來テ、「ワグナール」
ガ眼ヲ開ケテ周圍ヲ見テ居ルノヲ目ツケタ。
通譯ハソコデ彼ノ面ヲ更ニ二度叩リ、「ワ
グナール」ニ「日本人ヲ屬屬ニスルナ」ト言

5.

Doc 8095 *

ツカ。コノ間、アメリカ人ガ「ワグナー」
「トロチキクノヲ防グ爲ニ一人ノ日本人
看守ガ配備サレテ居タ。

「ワグナー」ガ発見サレタノハ一九四
五年六月二十日午前二時頃デアリ、「シ
ユルツ」博士「ヴレンテア」及び自分ガ
兵舎ニ入り出サレタノハ午前四時頃デア
ツカ。翌朝點呼ノ時荒縄デ兩膝ヲ縛ラレ、
同ジク兩手ヲ背中ニ結バレテ、看守部屋
ノ前ノ地面ニ坐ラサレテ居ル「ワグナー」
ノ姿ガ、集合シタ一同ニヨツテ眺メラレ
タ。「ワグナー」ハ此ノ時驚愕ガアツタ。
朝食後、收容所ノ一同ハ附近ノ工場ニ勤
ク爲ニ朝ノ行進ヲスベク整列シタガソノ
時「ワグナー」ノ屋所ヲ捜シテ居タ日本
人看守達ハ收容所ニ戻リ始メテ居タ。夫
等ノ看守ハ何レモ興奮デ「ワグナー」ヲ
罵ル事ヲ許サレテ居リ、ソシテ煙草ガ罐
キニ行ク行進ヲ起ス前ニ自分ハ十五人乃
至二十人ノ看守ガ想德デ「ワグナー」ヲ
罵リ又罵ルノヲ見タ。殴打ハ一人約五乃
至六打ガ平均デアツタ。仕事ニ掛クニ先
立ツテ自分ガ「ワグナー」ヲ見タ時、彼

Doc 8095 *

6.

ハヒドク嘔ラレテ居タヤウデ、顔面ノ片
方カラハゲシク出血シ、血ガ首ニ流レテ
居タ。

「ワグナール」ハ看守部屋ノ前ニ七十二
時間ソノマモノ位置ニ置カレテキタガソ
ノ間、其ノ收容所ノ日本人ハ各々勝手ニ
彼ヲ睨リ續ケタ。幅約四インチ、長さ四
フィート、厚サ一、五インチノ板ガ看守
部屋ノ手近ニ置カレテアリ、日本人ハ誰
デモサウシカイト思フト此ノ板ヲトツテ、
思フ存分「ワグナール」ヲ睨リツケタノデ
アツタ。此ノ七十二時間、「ワグナール」
ハ飲食一切ヲ許サレナカッタ。約十八時
間ノ後、天候ガ變リ、烈シイ雨ト共ニ、
寒クナツテ來タ。其ノ内ニ「ワグナール」
ノ手足ハ凍ラレテアツタ爲ニフクレ上ツ
タガ、之ヲ解クコトハ許サレナカッタ。
雨ヲ避ケルベク努力ノ末彼ハ近クノ兵舎
ヘ移動シタ。然シコノ兵舎ハ蚤ノ件案デ
アツタノデ、凍ラレテ居ル彼ニトツテハ
蚤ノ攻撃ヲ却ケル方法ガ全クナク、彼ハ
ヒステリックニナッタ。彼ハ日本人ノ仕
打テヲ呪ヒ且罵リ始メタ。彼ガ口ヲ開ク

★
Doc 8095

7.

無ニ、日本人ガ又彼ヲ殺ツタ。

其ノ七十二時間ノ後、「ワグナール」ハ
解纜サレ、浴場ニ行キ水ヲ浴ビ清潔ヲ着
物ヲ着ル事ヲ許サレタ。彼ハソレカラ其
ノ收容所ノ他ノ被虜者ニハ見ルコトノ出
來ナイ看守部屋ノ中ノ小サナ一室ニ連レ
込マレタ。日本人ハ彼ノ罰トシテ三十日
間ノ食糧ヲ減ラスト公表シタガ、彼ノ受
ケル總量ハ兵卒用スプーン一杯ノ飯トコ
ツブ半分ノ茶ヲ一日三度ト云フ事デアツ
タ。「ワグナール」ノ禁錮ハ約十七日間續
イタガ、其ノ時二人ノ男「ワイト」ハ米
國海軍一等船醫手ハ及ビ「オウエン」ハ
軍医ハガ手ヒドイ毆打ノ後「ワグナール」
ト共ニ禁錮サレテキタ。「オウエン」ハ
毆打ノ爲ニ手ヲ骨折シテキタ。彼等ハ「
ワグナール」ガ等ニナツテ意識不明ニ四リ
乍ラ「ワグナール」ノハ止メテ呉レト叫ビ且ツ
水ヲ求メテキルノヲ見タ。一九四五年七
月二十日、料理人ガ「ワグナール」ノ朝食
ヲ持ツテ行カウトシタ時、日本人カラ「
ワグナール」ガ死ンダ事ヲ聞カサレタ。監
所ノ検屍ハ許サレズ且ツ一人ノアメリカ

Doc 8095

8.

人モ「ワグナール」ヲ見ル事ハ許サレズ、
日本人自身ノ手デ遺骸ハ箱ニ收メラレタ。
箱ニ收メラレタ「ワグナール」ヲ見タ其ノ
收容所ノ多量ノ雇傭人、例ヘバ料理人ノ
如キ者ノ時ニ據ルト、其ノ時「ワグナール」
ハマダ生キテ居テ呼吸シテ居カト云フ事
デアツタ。

XXXXXXXXXX

此ノ收容所ノ傍處達ハ近クノ航空機部
分品及爆彈等ノ製造工場ニ於テ利用サレ
タ。看守部屋ノ前デ裸体ノ俘虜ヲ公ケニ
晒打シ、更ニ其ノ翌日中絶食ノ上看守部
屋ノ前ニ立テ續ケサセラレルトイフノハ
此ノ收容所デハ嘗リマヘノ懲罰デアツタ。
コレ等ノ晒打ハ苛烈デアリ、箠床ヤ繩轡、
草帶ヲ以テ變行サレタ。

XXXXXXXXXX